

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR SPREADING CHANNEL DATA IN CDMA  
COMMUNICATION SYSTEM USING ORTHOGONAL TRANSMIT DIVERSITY

PRIORITY

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This application claims priority to an application entitled "Apparatus and Method for Spreading Channel Data in CDMA Communication System Using Orthogonal Transmit Diversity" filed in the Korean Industrial Property Office on February 4, 1999 and assigned Serial No. 99-4899, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to an apparatus and method for spreading channel data in a CDMA communication system, and in particular, to an apparatus and method for spreading channel data in a CDMA communication system using orthogonal transmit diversity (OTD).

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2. Description of the Related Art

In order to increase channel capacity, a CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) communication system spreads channels using orthogonal codes. For example, the forward link of an IMT-2000 system performs channel spreading using orthogonal codes. A reverse link can also perform channel spreading using orthogonal codes through time alignment. An example of an orthogonal code that is typically used is a Walsh code.

The number of available orthogonal codes is determined depending upon a

modulation method and a minimum data rate. However, in the proposed IMT-2000 CDMA system, the channels assigned to the users will increase in number in order to improve system performance. To this end, the future CDMA system includes a plurality of common channels and dedicated channels, and assigns the channels to the mobile stations, thereby increasing channel capacity.

However, even in the proposed IMT-2000 CDMA system, an increase in the utilization of the channels limits the number of available orthogonal codes. Further, the reduced number of available Walsh orthogonal codes limits the increase in channel capacity. In an effort to solve this problem, a method has been proposed for using quasi-orthogonal codes for channel spreading codes which have a minimum interference with the orthogonal codes and have a variable data rate.

In the IMT-2000 system, a 1x system uses a spreading code group having a spreading code rate 1, and a 3x system uses a spreading code group having a spreading code rate 3. In the 1x system, the spreading code generator stores spreading codes with a maximum length of 128 and generates a spreading code corresponding to a designated spreading code index to spread code symbols with the generated spreading code. Further, in the 3x system, the spreading code generator stores spreading codes with a maximum length of 256 and generates a spreading code corresponding to a designated spreading code index to spread code symbols with the generated spreading code.

The IMT-2000 system supports a transmit diversity, for which an orthogonal transmit diversity (ODT) scheme is typically used. Further, the IMT-2000 system can support a multicarrier system. Therefore, the IMT-2000 system can either employ or not employ orthogonal transmit diversity for the 1x direct spreading (DS) system according to circumstances. Further, for the 3x system, the IMT-2000 system can support both the multicarrier system and the direct spreading system, wherein orthogonal transmit

diversity can be either used or not used for the direct spreading system.

The orthogonal transmit diversity scheme inputs the coded symbols to first and second antennas by dividing, and then divides again the signals input to the first and second antennas into two components respectively by demultiplexing to transmit them via the different antennas. At this point, the symbol rate decreases by half, because the signals input to the first and second antennas are divided into two components by the demultiplexer. Therefore, in order to match the halved symbol rate to the total symbol rate, the divided input symbols are repeated and the pair of symbols (both the original and the repeated symbol) are orthogonally spread. One of the divided components goes to the first antenna, and the second divided component goes to the second antenna. The signal input to the first and second antennas is divided again into two components by demultiplexing, which results in a total of 4 components from the original signal. Then, the 4 components are orthogonally spread with independent orthogonal codes.

In the orthogonal transmit diversity scheme, the respective component symbols undergo repetition before orthogonal spreading. Spreading the repeated symbols with the respective spreading factors is equivalent to spreading one symbol with twice the spreading factors. The receiver then accumulates the chips for two times the spreading factor duration during spreading and multiplexes the accumulated chips. Since spreading the chips using the quasi-orthogonal codes is equivalent to spreading each component chip with twice the spreading factor in the orthogonal transmit diversity scheme, the correlation property of the quasi-orthogonal codes may vary. Actually, when using orthogonal codes of length 256, the correlation for 256 chip duration is  $\pm 16$  and  $\pm 16j$ . Therefore, any orthogonal transmit diversity scheme should consider the effect of spreading the chips with twice the spreading factor, when selecting the quasi-orthogonal codes for use in the spreading scheme using the quasi-orthogonal codes.

FIG. 1 shows a transmitter using an orthogonal transmit diversity scheme. Referring to FIG. 1, a channel encoder 110 encodes input data into coded symbols, and an interleaver 130 interleaves the coded symbols and provides the interleaved symbols to an adder 120. At this point, a long code generator 100 generates a long code and a decimator 105 decimates the generated long code and provides the decimated long code to the adder 120. The adder 120 adds the decimated long code and the interleaved code symbols, and a demultiplexer 140 demultiplexes the signals input from the adder 120 to the first and second antennas.

The signals demultiplexed to the first and second antennas are input to demultiplexers 150 and 155. The demultiplexer 150 demultiplexes the I-component input signal for the first antenna into I1 and Q1 components, and provides the I1 and Q1 components to symbol repeaters 160 and 162, respectively. Similarly, the demultiplexer 155 demultiplexes the Q-component input signal for the second antenna into I2 and Q2 components, and provides the I2 and Q2 components to symbol repeaters 164 and 166, respectively. The symbol repeaters 160 and 162 repeat their input signal I1 and Q1 two times, respectively. The symbol repeater 164 outputs the I2 signal once and then outputs an inverted input signal. Similarly, the symbol repeater 166 outputs the Q2 signal once and then outputs an inverted input signal. In order to maintain the orthogonality between the first and second antenna signals demultiplexed by the demultiplexer 140, the symbol repeaters 160 and 162 repeat the input symbols in the different manner from the symbol repeaters 164 and 166. Although the symbol repeaters 160 and 162 have a similar operation to the existing symbol repetition, the symbol repeaters 164 and 166 repeat the input symbols in different manner. For example, upon receipt of an input signal '1', the repeaters 164 and 166 output a symbol '1' and an inverted symbol '-1'.

Thereafter, a spreader 170 receives the signals output from the symbol repeaters 160 and 162, and at the same time, a spreading code generator 180 generates a spreading

code corresponding to an input spreading code index  $k_1$  and provides the generated spreading code to the spreader 170. The spreader 170 then spreads the signals output from the symbol repeaters 160 and 162 with the spreading code. Further, a spreader 175 receives the signals output from the symbol repeaters 164 and 166, and at the same time, 5 a spreading code generator 185 generates a spreading code corresponding to an input spreading code index  $k_2$  and provides the generated spreading code to the spreader 175. The spreader 175 then spreads the signals output from the symbol repeaters 164 and 166 with the spreading code.

10 FIG. 2 shows a receiver using orthogonal transmit diversity. Referring to FIG. 2, a despreader 270 receives input data  $rI_1$  and  $rQ_1$ , and at the same time, a spreading code generator 280 generates the spreading code corresponding to an input spreading code index  $k_1$  and provides the generated spreading code to the despreader 270. The despreader 270 then despreads the input data  $rI_1$  and  $rQ_1$  using the spreading code provided from the spreading code generator 280 and provides the despread signals to a multiplexer 250. Similarly, a despreader 275 receives input data  $rI_2$  and  $rQ_2$ , and at the same time, 15 a spreading code generator 285 generates the spreading code corresponding to an input spreading code index  $k_2$  and provides the generated spreading code to the despreader 275. The despreader 275 then despreads the input data  $rI_2$  and  $rQ_2$  using the spreading code provided from the spreading code generator 285 and provides the despread signals to a multiplexer 255. 20

25 The multiplexer 250 multiplexes the signals output from the despreader 270 to output a first antenna component, and the multiplexer 255 multiplexes the signals output from the despreader 275 to output a second antenna component. A multiplexer 240 multiplexes the first and second antenna components and provides the multiplexed signals to an adder 220. At the same time, a long code generator 200 generates a long code and a decimator 205 decimates the long code and provides the decimated long code

to the adder 220. The adder 220 then adds the decimated long code and the codes output from the multiplexer 240, and a deinterleaver 230 deinterleaves the signals output from the adder 220. A channel decoder 210 decodes the signals output from the deinterleaver 230.

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FIG. 3 shows a direct spreading scheme which does not use orthogonal transmit diversity. Referring to FIG. 3, a channel encoder 310 encodes input data into coded symbols, and an interleaver 330 interleaves the coded symbols and provides the interleaved symbols to an adder 320. At the same time, a long code generator 300 generates a long code and a decimator 305 decimates the long code and provides the decimated long code to the adder 320. The adder 320 then adds the decimated long code and the interleaved code symbols, and provides its outputs to a demultiplexer 340. The demultiplexer 340 demultiplexes the input signals into an I-component signal and a Q-component signal. A spreader 370 receives the I-component and Q-component signals, and at the same time, a spreading code generator 380 generates a spreading code corresponding to an input spreading code index  $k$  and provides the generated spreading code to the spreader 370. The spreader 370 then spreads the I-component and Q-component signals output from the demultiplexer 340 with the spreading code.

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FIG. 4 shows a receiver which does not use orthogonal transmit diversity. Referring to FIG. 4, a despreader 470 receives input data I and Q, and at the same time, a spreading code generator 480 provides the despreader 470 with a spreading code corresponding to an input spreading code index  $k$ . The despreader 470 despreads the input data I and Q using the spreading code provided from the spreading code generator 480, and provides the despread signals to a multiplexer 440. The multiplexer 440 multiplexes the despread I and Q components, and provides the multiplexed signals to an adder 420. At this point, a long code generator 400 generates a long code, and a decimator 405 decimates the long code and provides the decimated long code to the adder

420. The adder 420 adds the decimated long code and the codes output from the multiplexer 440, and provides its output signals to a deinterleaver 430. The deinterleaver 430 deinterleaves the input signals and a channel decoder 410 decodes the deinterleaved signals.

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The IMT-2000 system having the above spreading scheme supports a multicarrier system. The multicarrier mobile communication system transmits signals at one carrier of a 1.25MHz band for the 1x system, and transmits the signals at three carriers for 3x system. The respective carriers are assigned independent orthogonal codes.

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When the 1x system is overlaid with the 3x system, using orthogonal codes of different lengths will cause interference between the systems. Herein, it will be assumed that the 1x system generates a quasi-orthogonal code using a mask function of length 128, and the 3x system generates a quasi-orthogonal code using a mask function of length 256. In this case, since a good correlation property is not guaranteed between a spreading code of length 128 which uses a mask function at a spreading rate 1 and a spreading code of length 128 which uses a mask function at a spreading rate 3 at each 1.25MHz band, increased interference may occur between a user using a mask function at the spreading rate 1 and a user using a mask function at the spreading rate 3.

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When the 1x system uses the quasi-orthogonal code and the 3x system uses the orthogonal code, interference that the quasi-orthogonal code ( $QOF_m + W_k$ ) user of the 1x system, experiences from the orthogonal code ( $W_j$ ) user of the 3x system can be given by the equation:

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$$\sum_i^{T_i} [(QOF_{m,i} + W_{k,i}) + W_{j,i}] = \sum_i^{T_i} [QOF_{m,i} + (W_{k,i} + W_{j,i})] = \sum_i^{T_i} [QOF_{m,i} + W_{s,i}] < \Theta_{\min} \dots (1)$$

That is, the interference satisfies an upper limit formula of the correlation for the

quasi-orthogonal code. Therefore, in this case, this is not a serious matter. However, when the 1x system and 3x system both use the quasi-orthogonal code, interference that the quasi-orthogonal code ( $QOF_m + W_k$ ) user of the 1x system experiences from the quasi-orthogonal code ( $QOF_n + W_j$ ) user of the 3x system does not satisfy the upper limit formula, as shown in Equation (2) below:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i^{T_1} [(QOF_{m,i} + W_{k,i}) + (QOF_{n,i} + W_{j,i})] &= \sum_i^{T_1} [(QOF_{m,i} + W_{k,i}) + (QOF_{n,i} + W_{j,i})] \\ &= \sum_i^{T_1} [(QOF_{m,i} + QOF_{n,i}) + W_{s,i}] \quad \dots (2) \end{aligned}$$

In this case, the mutual interference between the channels increases.

Therefore, when using the quasi-orthogonal codes of spreading code groups having different lengths, the mobile communication system stores the spreading codes of different lengths, and thus increases the hardware complexity. Further, using the spreading codes having different spreading rates in the overlay scheme deteriorates the interference property between two users thereby causing performance degradation.

FIG. 5 shows a transmitter for a 3x multicarrier system. Referring to FIG. 5, a channel encoder 500 encodes an input signal into coded symbols, and an interleaver 505 interleaves the coded symbols. A long code spreader 510 spreads the interleaved symbols with a long code output from a long code generator 515. A demultiplexer 580 demultiplexes the spread signals into three components, each of which is divided again into I component and Q component, and provides the I and Q components to spreaders 520, 522 and 524.

When the spreader 520 receives the signals from the demultiplexer 580, a

spreading code generator 540 generates a spreading code of length 256 corresponding to an input spreading code index  $k$  indicating a channel assigned to the user, and provides the generated spreading code to the spreader 520. The spreader 520 spreads the long code spread signals at a chip rate of 1.2288Mcps by operating each symbol of the input signal with a specified number of chips ( $256/2^n$ ,  $0 \leq n \leq 6$ ) of the spreading code. When the spread signals are input to a PN spreader 530, a short PN code generator 550 generates a short PN code and outputs the generated short PN code at a chip rate of 1.2288Mcps. The PN spreader 530 spreads the input signals with the PN codes output from the short PN code generator 550. Since the other spreaders and spreading code generators have the same operation, a detailed description will not be given in order to avoid duplication.

FIG. 6 shows a receiver for the 3x multicarrier system. Referring to FIG. 6, when the spread signals are input to a PN despreader 630, a short PN code generator 650 generates a short PN code and outputs the generated short PN code at a chip rate of 1.2288Mcps. The PN despreader 630 operates the input signals and the short PN code on a chip unit basis to output PN despread signals.

When the PN despread signals are input to a despreader 620, a spreading code generator 640 generates a spreading code of a maximum length 256 corresponding to an input spreading code index  $k$  indicating a channel assigned to the user, and provides the generated spreading code to the despreader 620. The despreader 620 then operates on each symbol of the PN despread signal with a specified number of chips ( $256/2^n$ ,  $0 \leq n \leq 6$ ) of the spreading code, and accumulates the signals. The despread signals from the despreader 620 are provided to a multiplexer 680. In the same manner, the signals input to PN despreaders 632 and 634 are provided to the multiplexer 680 after despread. The multiplexer 680 then multiplexes the input signals despread through three different paths in the reverse order of signal demultiplexing performed in the transmitter. When the multiplexed signals are input to a long code despreader 610, a long code generator 615

generates a long code. The long code despreader 610 despreads the multiplexed signals with the long code output from the long code generator 615. A deinterleaver 605 deinterleaves the long code despread signals and a channel decoder 600 decodes the deinterleaved signals.

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In the CDMA communication system using orthogonal transmit diversity, even though the same symbol is repeated two times when spreading the signals transmitted to the respective antennas, it is undesirably necessary to spread the symbols using the orthogonal codes according to the spreading rates of the respective symbols.

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### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a device and method for spreading a transmission signal with a spreading code having at least two times a spreading factor in a chip spreading rate in a CDMA communication system using orthogonal transmit diversity.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a device and method for enabling two users having different spreading rates to spread transmission signals using spreading codes of the same length in a CDMA communication system.

To achieve the above objects, there is provided a channel spreading method in a CDMA communication system which spreads a pair of symbols obtained by repeating one symbol with a quasi-orthogonal code having a given length to transmit the spread symbols through a first antenna and spreads said symbol and an inverted symbol of said symbol with said quasi-orthogonal code to transmit the spread symbols through a second antenna. The method comprises spreading one of said pair of symbols with a portion of said quasi-orthogonal code and spreading another symbol of said pair of symbols with a

remaining portion of said quasi-orthogonal code; and spreading said symbol with a portion of said quasi-orthogonal code and spreading said inverted symbol with the remaining portion of said quasi-orthogonal code.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a transmitter using an orthogonal transmit diversity in a mobile communication system;

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a receiver using orthogonal transmit diversity in a mobile communication system;

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating a transmitter not using orthogonal transmit diversity in a mobile communication system;

FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating a receiver not using orthogonal transmit diversity in a mobile communication system;

FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating a transmitter in a 3x multicarrier mobile communication system;

FIG. 6 is a diagram illustrating a receiver in a 3x multicarrier mobile communication system;

FIG. 7 is a diagram illustrating a spreading scheme for the transmitter and receiver in a mobile communication system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a diagram illustrating a rotator in the spreading scheme of FIG. 7 for the transmitter according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a diagram illustrating a rotator in the despreading scheme of FIG. 7 for the receiver according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10A is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader in a 1x direct spreading system not using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

5 FIG. 10B is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader at a first antenna in a 1x direct spreading system using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

10 FIG. 10C is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader at a second antenna in the 1x direct spreading system using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIG. 10D is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader in a 3x direct spreading system not using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a first embodiment of a present invention;

20 FIG. 10E is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader at a first antenna in the 3x direct spreading system using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

25 FIG. 10F is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader at a second antenna in the 3x direct spreading system using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

30 FIG. 10G is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader in a 3x multicarrier system using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

35 FIG. 11A is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader in the 1x direct spreading system not using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

40 FIG. 11B is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader at a first antenna in the 1x direct spreading system using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

45 FIG. 11C is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader at a second

antenna in the 1x direct spreading system using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

5 FIG. 11D is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader in the 3x direct spreading system not using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11E is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader at a first antenna in the 3x direct spreading system using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

10 FIG. 11F is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader at a second antenna in the 3x direct spreading system using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIG. 11G is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader in the 3x multicarrier system using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12A is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader in the 1x direct spreading system not using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

20 FIG. 12B is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader at a first antenna in the 1x direct spreading system using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12C is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader at a second antenna in the 1x direct spreading system using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

25 FIG. 12D is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader in the 3x direct spreading system not using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12E is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader at a first antenna in the 3x direct spreading system using orthogonal transmit diversity according

to a third embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12F is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader at a second antenna in the 3x direct spreading system using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a third embodiment of the present invention; and

5 FIG. 12G is a timing diagram explaining the operation of a spreader in the 3x multicarrier system using orthogonal transmit diversity according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

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A preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described herein below with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the following description, well-known functions or constructions are not described in detail since they would obscure the invention in unnecessary detail.

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The term "orthogonal spreading" as used herein has the same meaning as the term "channel spreading". Further, the term "spreading codes of the same length" means quasi-orthogonal code sets having the same length.

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In an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, a description will be made of spreading and despreading operation of the IMT-2000 base station and mobile station, wherein the 1x system and the 3x system use spreading codes of the same length. It is also possible to apply the invention to the systems using the spreading codes of different lengths.

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A description has already been made of the spreader in the transmitter and receiver of FIGS. 1 to 6. The spreaders for the transmitter and the receiver are identical except for the operation of a rotator therein.

FIG. 7 shows a spreader for a CDMA communication system according to an embodiment of the present invention. Herein, the quasi-orthogonal code is a code generated by mixing a Walsh orthogonal code and a QOF mask, wherein the QOF mask is comprised of a sign code  $QOF_{sign}$  and phase code  $QOF_{rot}$ . Further, the phase code has the same value as a specific Walsh orthogonal code.

Referring to FIG. 7, when adders 710 and 715 receive I and Q signals, an adder 700 adds a first Walsh code Walsh1 and a sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  and provides its output to the adders 710 and 715. Here, the first Walsh code Walsh1 is a Walsh code for generating the quasi-orthogonal code. The adder 710 adds the input signal I and the output signal of the adder 700 and provides its output to a rotator 720, and the adder 715 adds the input signal Q and the output signal of the adder 700 and provides its output to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the signals input from the adders 710 and 715 according to  $QOF_{rot}$ . Here,  $QOF_{rot}$  is used to control a phase of the spread signal.

FIG. 8 shows the rotator 720 in the spreader of FIG. 7 for the transmitter. Referring to FIG. 8, the signal output from the adder 710 is input to a D1 node of a selector 800 and a D2 node of a selector 810, and the signal output from the adder 715 is input to an inverter 820 and a D1 node of the selector 810. The inverter 820 inverts the input signal by multiplying it by '-1' and provides the inverted signal to a D2 node of the selector 800. The selectors 800 and 810 output the signals received at their D1 nodes when the  $QOF_{rot}$  is '0', and otherwise, output the signals received at their D2 nodes.

FIG. 9 shows the rotator 720 in the despreader of FIG. 7 for the receiver. Referring to FIG. 9, the signal output from the adder 710 is input to a D1 node of a selector 900 and an inverter 920. The inverter 920 inverts the input signal by multiplying it by '-1' and provides the inverted signal to a D2 node of a selector 910. The signal output from the adder 715 is input to a D2 node of the selector 900 and a D1 node of the

selector 910. The selectors 900 and 910 output the signals received at their D1 nodes when  $QOF_{rot}$  is '0', and otherwise, output the signals received at their D2 nodes.

5 In the embodiments of the present invention, the quasi-orthogonal sequence mask function of length 128 and the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256 are used, which are disclosed in Korean patent application Nos. 99-888 and 99-1339. The quasi-orthogonal sequence mask function of length 128 and the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256 should have (1) a good full correlation property with the Walsh orthogonal code, (2) a good full correlation property between quasi-orthogonal codes, and (3) a good 10 full partial correlation property with the Walsh orthogonal code. In addition, they should have a good partial correlation property between the quasi-orthogonal codes. The invention also provides quasi-orthogonal codes of length 128 and quasi-orthogonal codes of length 256 that satisfy the above conditions.

15 In the embodiments below, the orthogonal transmit diversity scheme uses the quasi-orthogonal sequences. Further, the multicarrier system also uses the quasi-orthogonal sequences. In the various embodiments below, the overall system operation is similar except the spreader. Further, since only the process for processing the spreading codes of different lengths is varied, the description of the invention will be made with 20 reference to the timing diagrams for the symbols in the rotator 720 of FIG. 7.

### A. First Embodiment

25 In the first embodiment, the 1x direct spreading system uses quasi-orthogonal sequences of length 128, the 3x direct spreading system uses quasi-orthogonal sequences of length 256, and the 3x multicarrier system uses quasi-orthogonal sequences of length 256.

A description will be made of spreading operation in the 1x direct spreading system not using orthogonal transmit diversity (or 1x non-OTD direct spreading system), with reference to FIGS. 7 and 10A. The 1x direct spreading system not using orthogonal transmit diversity uses the spreading codes of length 128, shown in FIG. 10A, output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7. In FIG. 7, when the I and Q component symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715, the adder 700 adds a Walsh code of length 128 and a sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of a quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 128 as shown in FIG. 10A, and provides its output to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 add the I and Q component input symbols, respectively, and the output of the adder 700, and provide their output signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 rotates the 128-chip input signals according to the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 128. Referring to FIG. 10A, one input symbol is added to the Walsh orthogonal code of length 128 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 128, and then rotated according to the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 128.

Next, a description will be made of spreading operation in the 1x direct spreading system using orthogonal transmit diversity (or 1x OTD direct spreading system), with reference to FIGS. 7, 10B and 10C, wherein FIGS. 10B and 10C show the timing diagrams for the first and second antennas, respectively.

In the first embodiment, the 1x direct spreading system using orthogonal transmit diversity uses the spreading code of length 128, and with regard to the first antenna, the spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in FIG. 10B. When the first I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 160 and 162 of FIG. 1 are input to the adders 710 and 715 of FIG. 7, the adder 700 adds a Walsh code of length 128 and a sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of a quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 128 as shown in FIG. 10B, and provides its output to the adders 710 and 715.

The adders 710 and 715 add the I and Q component input symbols, respectively, and the output of the adder 700, and provide their output signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 128-chip input signals according to the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 128.

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When the second I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 160 and 162 of FIG. 1 are input to the adders 710 and 715 of FIG. 7, the adder 700 adds a Walsh code of length 128 and a sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of a quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 128 as shown in FIG. 10B, and provides its output to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 add the I and Q component input symbols, respectively, and the output of the adder 700, and provide their output signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 128-chip input signals according to the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 128. Referring to FIG. 10B, the first input symbol is added to the Walsh orthogonal code of length 128 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 128, and then rotated according to the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 128. Subsequently, in the same manner, the second input symbol is added to the Walsh orthogonal code of length 128 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 128, and then rotated according to the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 128.

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With regard to the second antenna, the spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in FIG. 10C. When the first I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 164 and 166 of FIG. 1 are input to the adders 710 and 715 of FIG. 7, the adder 700 adds a Walsh code of length 128 and a sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of a quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 128 as shown in FIG. 10C, and provides its output to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component input symbols, respectively, and the output of the adder 700, and

provide their output signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 128-chip input signals according to the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 128.

5 The second I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 164 and 166 are the inverted symbols obtained by multiplying the first symbols by '-1'. When inverted symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715 of FIG. 7, the adder 700 adds a Walsh code of length 128 and a sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of a quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 128 as shown in FIG. 10C, and provides its output to the  
 10 adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component input symbols, respectively, and the output of the adder 700, and provide their output signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 128-chip input signals according to the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 128.

15 Referring to FIG. 10C, the first input symbol out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 160 and 162 is added to the Walsh orthogonal code of length 128 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 128, and then rotated according to the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 128. Subsequently, in the same manner, the second input symbol obtained by inverting the first  
 20 symbol is added to the Walsh orthogonal code of length 128 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 128, and then rotated according to the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 128.

25 A description will now be made of spreading operation in the 3x direct spreading system not using orthogonal transmit diversity, with reference to FIGS. 7 and 10D. The 3x direct spreading system not using orthogonal transmit diversity uses spreading codes of length 256, shown in FIG. 10D, output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7. In FIG. 7, when the I and Q component symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715, the adder 700 adds a

Walsh code of length 256 and a sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of a quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256 as shown in FIG. 10D, and provides its output to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component input symbols, respectively, and the output of the adder 700, and provide its output signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256. Referring to FIG. 10D, one input symbol is added to the Walsh orthogonal code of length 256 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

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Next, a description will be made of spreading operation in the 3x direct spreading system using orthogonal transmit diversity, with reference to FIGS. 7, 10E and 10F, wherein FIGS. 10E and 10F show the timing diagrams for the first and second antennas, respectively.

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In the first embodiment, the 3x direct spreading system using orthogonal transmit diversity uses the spreading code of length 256, and, with regard to the first antenna, the spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in FIG. 10E. When the first I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 160 and 162 of FIG. 1 are input to the adders 710 and 715 of FIG. 7, the adder 700 adds a Walsh code of length 256 and a sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of a quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256 as shown in FIG. 10E, and provides its output to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 add the I and Q component input symbols and the output of the adder 700, and provide their output signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

When the second I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the

symbol repeaters 160 and 162 of FIG. 1 are input to the adders 710 and 715 of FIG. 7, the adder 700 adds a Walsh code of length 256 and a sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of a quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256 as shown in FIG. 10E, and provides its output to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 add the I and Q component input symbols and the output of the adder 700, and provide their output signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256. Referring to FIG. 10E, the first input symbol is added to the Walsh orthogonal code of length 256 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256. Subsequently, in the same manner, the second input symbol is added to the Walsh orthogonal code of length 256 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

With regard to the second antenna, the spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in FIG. 10F. When the first I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 164 and 166 of FIG. 1 are input to the adders 710 and 715 of FIG. 7, the adder 700 adds a Walsh code of length 256 and a sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of a quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256 as shown in FIG. 10F, and provides its output to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 add the I and Q component input symbols and the output of the adder 700, and provide their output signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

The second I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 164 and 166 are the inverted symbols obtained by multiplying the first

5 symbols by '-1'. When inverted symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715 of FIG. 7, the adder 700 adds a Walsh code of length 256 and a sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of a quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256 as shown in FIG. 10F, and provides its output to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 add the I and Q component input symbols and the output of the adder 700, and provide their output signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

10 Referring to FIG. 10F, the first input symbol is added to the Walsh orthogonal code of length 256 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256. Subsequently, in the same manner, the inverted symbol obtained by inverting the first symbol is added to the Walsh orthogonal code of length 256 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 15 256.

20 A description will now be made of spreading operation in the 3x multicarrier system with reference to FIGS. 7 and 10G. In the 3x multicarrier system according to the first embodiment, the spreader uses the spreading codes of length 256 for all three carriers, and the spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in FIG. 10G.

25 In FIG. 7, when the I and Q component symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 256 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, and provides its output to the adders 710 and 715. Then, the adders 710 and 715 add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, and the output of the adder 700, and provide their outputs to the rotator 720. The rotator

720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the input phase component QOF<sub>rot</sub> of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256. Referring to FIG. 10G, one input symbol is added to the Walsh code of length 256 and the sign component QOF<sub>sign</sub> of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the phase component QOF<sub>rot</sub> of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

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### B. Second Embodiment

In the second embodiment, the 1x direct spreading system uses the quasi-orthogonal codes of length 256, the 3x direct spreading system uses the quasi-orthogonal codes of length 256, and the 3x multicarrier system uses the quasi-orthogonal codes of length 256.

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First, a description will be made of spreading operation in the 1x direct spreading system not using orthogonal transmit diversity, with reference to FIGS. 7 and 11A. The 1x non-OTD direct spreading system according to the second embodiment uses quasi-orthogonal spreading codes of length 256, and the spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in FIG. 11A.

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In FIG. 7, when the I and Q component symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 128 and the leading 128-chip portion of the sign component QOF<sub>sign</sub> of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG. 11A, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 128-chip input signals according to the leading 128-chip portion of the input phase component QOF<sub>rot</sub> of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256. After this process, when the next I and Q component symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715, the adder 700 adds the Walsh

code of length 128 and the following 128- chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG. 11A, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 128-chip input signals according to the following 128-chip portion of the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

Referring to FIG. 11A, one input symbol is added to the leading 128-chip portion of the Walsh code of length 128 and the leading 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the leading 128-chip portion of the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256. Subsequently, the next input symbol is added to the Walsh code of length 128 and the following 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the following 128-chip portion of the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

Next, a description will be made of spreading operation in the 1x OTD direct spreading system, with reference to FIGS. 7, 11B and 11C, wherein FIG. 11B shows a timing diagram for the first antenna and FIG. 11C shows a timing diagram for the second antenna. The 1x OTD direct spreading system according to the second embodiment uses the quasi-orthogonal spreading codes of length 256, and the spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in FIG. 11B.

In FIG. 7, when the first I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 160 and 162 of FIG. 1 are input to the adders 710 and 715, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 128 and the leading 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG.

11B, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 128-chip input signals according to the leading 128-chip portion of the input phase component QOF<sub>rot</sub> of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256. Thereafter, when the second I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 160 and 162 of FIG. 1 are input to the adders 710 and 715, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 128 and the following 128-chip portion of the sign component QOF<sub>sign</sub> of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG. 11B, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 128-chip input signals according to the following 128-chip portion of the input phase component QOF<sub>rot</sub> of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

15 Referring to FIG. 11B, the first input symbol out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 160 and 162 of FIG. 1 is added to the Walsh code of length 128 and the leading 128-chip portion of the sign component QOF<sub>sign</sub> of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the leading 128-chip portion of the phase component QOF<sub>rot</sub> of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256. Subsequently, in the same manner, the second input symbol is added to the Walsh code of length 128 and the following 128-chip portion of the sign component QOF<sub>sign</sub> of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the following 128-chip portion of the phase component QOF<sub>rot</sub> of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

20 25 With regard to the second antenna, the spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in FIG. 11C. When the first I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 164 and 166 of FIG. 1 are input to the

adders 710 and 715, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 128 and the leading 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG. 11C, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 128-chip input signals according to the leading 128-chip portion of the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

The second I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 164 and 166 of FIG. 1 are inverted symbols obtained by inverting the first I and Q component symbols. When the inverted symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 128 and the following 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG. 11C, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 128-chip input signals according to the following 128-chip portion of the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

Referring to FIG. 11C, the first input symbol out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 164 and 166 of FIG. 1 is added to the Walsh code of length 128 and the leading 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the leading 128-chip portion of the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256. Subsequently, in the same manner, the second input symbol obtained by inverting the first input symbol is added to the Walsh code of length 128 and the following 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the following 128-chip portion of the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code

of length 256.

Further, a description will be made of spreading operation in the 3x non-OTD direct spreading system, with reference to FIGS. 7 and 11D. The 3x non-OTD direct spreading system according to the second embodiment uses the quasi-orthogonal spreading codes of length 256, and the spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in FIG. 11D.

In FIG. 7, when the I and Q component symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 256 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG. 11D, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256. Referring to FIG. 11D, one input symbol is added to the Walsh code of length 256 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

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Next, a description will be made of spreading operation in the 3x OTD direct spreading system with reference to FIGS. 7, 11E and 11F, wherein FIG. 11E shows a timing diagram of the first antenna and FIG. 11F shows a timing diagram of the second antenna.

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The 3x OTD direct spreading system according to the second embodiment uses the spreading codes of length 256, and with regard to the first antenna, the spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in FIG. 11E. When the I and Q

component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 160 and 162 of FIG. 1 are input to the adders 710 and 715, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 256 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG. 11E, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. 5 The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

10 When the second I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 160 and 162 of FIG. 1 are input to the adders 710 and 715, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 256 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG. 11E, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. 15 The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

20 Referring to FIG. 11E, the first input symbol out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 160 and 162 of FIG. 1 is added to the Walsh code of length 256 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256. Subsequently, in the same manner, the second input symbol is added to the Walsh code of 25 length 256 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

With regard to the second antenna, the spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in FIG. 11F. When the I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 164 and 166 of FIG. 1 are input to the adders 710 and 715, respectively, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 256 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG. 11F, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

The second I and Q symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 164 and 166 are the inverted symbols obtained by inverting the first symbols. When the inverted symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715, respectively, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 256 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG. 11F, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

Referring to FIG. 11F, the first input symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 164 and 166 of FIG. 1 are added to the Walsh code of length 256 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256. Subsequently, in the same manner, the second input symbols obtained by inverting the first symbols are added to the Walsh code of length 256 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the phase

component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

Next, a description will be made of spreading operation in the 3x multicarrier system, with reference to FIGS. 7 and 11G. The 3x multicarrier system according to the 5 second embodiment uses the spreading codes of length 256 for all the three carriers. The spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in FIG. 11G.

When the I and Q component symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715, the 10 adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 256 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG. 11G, and provides the added 15 signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

Referring to FIG. 11G, one input symbol is added to the Walsh code of length 256 and the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 20 256.

### C. Third Embodiment

In the third embodiment, the 1x direct spreading system uses the quasi- 25 orthogonal codes of length 256, the 3x direct spreading system uses the quasi-orthogonal codes of length 512, and the 3x multicarrier system uses the quasi-orthogonal codes of length 256.

The 3x direct spreading system according to the third embodiment requires a mask function of length 512. In this context, the quasi-orthogonal sequences should have (1) a good full correlation property with the Walsh orthogonal codes, (2) a good full correlation property between the quasi-orthogonal codes, and (3) a good partial correlation property with the Walsh orthogonal codes, as disclosed in Korean patent application Nos. 99-888 and 99-1339, filed by the applicant. In addition, they should have a good partial correlation property between the quasi-orthogonal codes. The invention provides quasi-orthogonal codes that satisfy the above conditions.

Tables below show quasi-orthogonal sequence masks of length 512. More specifically, Tables 1 and 3 show the quasi-orthogonal codes expressed in quaternary values, satisfying the above conditions, wherein '0' indicates '1', '1' indicates 'j', '2' indicates '-1' and '3' indicates '-j'. Further, Tables 2 and 4 show the quasi-orthogonal codes expressed in polar coordinates comprised of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  and the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$ , wherein the phase component is equal to a specific Walsh code. Therefore, the respective signals are represented by  $W_i$ .

Table 1

$f(x) = 1 + x^1 + x^2 + x^4 + x^5 + x^7 + x^9$ $g(x) = 3 + 3x^1 + x^2 + x^4 + 3x^5 + 2x^6 + 3x^7 + 2x^8 + x^9$
e1: 02113122221333021300021112022130031112020331300112022131300211 1322023311022231023331002231332011022231132202330013110220111322 31220211120003102111300031330233022213130020330031330202111300 2011310022311102132220113320223122311102201131001102001331000233 2213112002111300330222133122021102111300221311201300203311200031 110200131322201100133320201131003100233332022312011310000133320 3302003113000211003111200211312213000211330200312033130022133302 0013110202333100332000131322023320111322223133201322023333200013
e2: 02223331311222020221131131100203331022222031113313020022023133 022233313112220202211311311002011132000000213331131202200201311 13112202020011311333220022211322021311113102000002311133312000 313300202022331331110022000333122021311113102000002311133312000 00023111113022200203133113102001333220200033313133002002001131 2220133333312000220213113313202213332220200033313133002002001131 33130200002013111132000220311120221131332202200111331112220

331302000020131111132000222031102003313131100200222333113330002
e3 : 0130302323301223120101303001233010030332102103102110100321321021 3203031032210332031010210332100301121223231230231223233030230130 0332100303101021322103323203031012012312300101120130120123303001 122301123023231201123001231210121321021211010031021031010030332 1003211032030310033210032132320301301201011212233023013030010112 2330122323121201122301121201013010210310322121100310320321101003 1201013012230112231212012330122303323221213210211003033232032132 0310102121103221102121323221033230010112302301300112122301301201
e4 : 0121301023211210303223211232012112100103123201210121301001033032 1030210132300301212332300323103003011012032310301030210110122123 0103303223031232301023031210010330102303303223212321121023031232 3230030110302101032310302123323003231030030110121012212310302101 2101103003013230323021231030032310120301103003232101103021231012 3010012112102321232130320121123201031210012112323010012130320103 2123101203233212321221011012030132122101323021230301323003233212 1210232130100121012112322321303201211232010312103032010330100121

Table 2

$f(x) = 1 + x^1 + x^2 + x^4 + x^5 + x^7 + x^9$
$g(x) = 3 + 3x^1 + x^2 + x^4 + 3x^5 + 2x^6 + 3x^7 + 2x^8 + x^9$
Sign: 0100101111011101010001000010110100100010101101000010110101000100 01110111000111100111000111011100011110011101110001000110000111 1011010000100010010001000010110111011010010110010110101000100 1000100011100001011110001110111011100001100010000001000110000111 1101001001000100110111011011010001000100110100100100101100100010 00010001011110000011110100010001000011111011101000100000011110 1101001001000100001000100100101101000100110100101011010011011101 000100010111100011100001011101111000011111101110100111111011111100001
rot : W214
Sign: 0111111010001110101100100100001011100111111010001101010011011011 0111111010001110101100100100001000011000000101110010101100100100 0100110101000010011111100111000111010100001001000001100011101000 1011001010111101100000011000111011010100001001000001100011101000 0001100000010111001011001001000111110100011101011001001000010 1110011111101000110101001101101101111110100011101011001001000010 1101010000100100001100011101000101100101011110110000110001110 11010100001001000011000111010001011001010111101100000110001110001
rot : W172
Sign: 0010101111100111010000101000111000010111001001000000110110010 11010100111001110100001001110001000101111011011111010110010 011100010100001011100111110101000100110110000010010010011101000 011100011011110100011000110101001011001010000010010010000010111 0001100011010100011100011011110100100100000101111011001010000001 111001111101010001110001010000100010010011101000010011011000001 010000100111000111010100111001110111110101100100001011111011011 0100001010001110001010111100111000001101100100001011100100100100

rot : W375
Sign: 00101000111001001011110011001000001011100100010100000011011 001010001110010010111100111001001000001011100100010100000011011 0001101111010111100011010100000110001101111101110010011010111 111001000010100001110010101111001110010010000010001101100101000 10000001001001110111010110010011100010100001001111000001010110001 10000001001001110111010110010011100010100001001111000001010110001 1011000101111101110110000010100110110001110101100111001111101 010011101000001000100111110101100100111000101001011000110000010
Rot : W117

Table 3

$f(x) = 1 + x^2 + x^3 + x^5 + x^6 + x^8 + x^9$
$g(x) = 3 + 2x^1 + 3x^2 + 3x^3 + 2x^4 + 3x^5 + x^6 + 3x^8 + x^9$
e1 : 0121103021231210210112322321323010120103123221013032030110300121 1210030110302303101223213010210121013010010332302303103021233032 3230232130100323121021233212230323033212030130320323301001031012 2101301001033230230310302123303212100301103023031012232130102101 1210030110302303101223213010210103231232232110120121321203011210 0121103021231210210112322321323032302321301003231210212332122303 0323123223211012012132120301121012100301103023031012232130102101 1012010312322101303203011030012123033212030130320323301001031012
e2 : 022231331131222020001311113122203133022222011313133022200023313 0020111313330200002011133111202233312202202231111113002020223111 3111020022021113311102000020333102003111111322022022133311132202 331322202000313311310002200031330021131131102220002113131332000 200031333313222020003133113100021311022200021131313320000021131 22021113311102000020333131102001113220202003111113220220221333 311120222202333113330200220233310200133311130020020013333312202 331300022000131133130002022231330023313131120002220113113112000
e3 : 0211223113223302132211200211001331001120203300130211001313221120 3122110202332213201122131300110202332213312211023122332002330031 0013203333021322330231000013021111203100223102110013021133023100 1102312200312011221320113320312200312011110231221102130000310233 3100330220332231021122311322330220332231310033023100112020330013 2011221313001102130033202011003131223320023300312011003113003320 3302310000130211223102111120310000130211330231003302132200132033 0031023311021300110231220031201133203122221320110031201111023122
e4 : 0130233030231223302330010130011203100332102110031021322103102110 2312011230231223302330012312233003100332320332213203100303102110 0130011212011223120130010130233003102110320310033203322103100332 2312233012011223120130012312011203102110102132211021100303100332 1021100321322110031021103203100330231223231201120130011212011223 3203322121322110031021101021322130231223013023302312233012011223 1021322103102110213221103203322130233001013001122312011212013001 3203100303102110213221101021100330233001231223300130233012013001

Table 4

$f(x) = 1 + x^2 + x^3 + x^5 + x^6 + x^8 + x^9$
$g(x) = 3 + 2x^1 + 3x^2 + 3x^3 + 2x^4 + 3x^5 + x^6 + 3x^8 + x^9$
Sign: 001000101011010010000111110111000010001011110001011010000100010 0100010000101101000111101000100010001000000111101101001010111011 111011101000011101001011110111011101010010110111100000010001 100010000001110110100101011101101000100001011010001111010001000 01000100001011010001110100010000111011111000010010110101000100 00100010101101001000011111011101110111010000111010010111011101 0110111110000100101101010001000100010110100011101000100010001000 0001000101111000101101000010001011011101010010110111100000010001
rot : W485
Sign: 011110110010111010000100001011101011111000101011011100011101 001000010111010000100001100010111101101110000001001010111000 1000010011010001100001000010111001001000000111011011011100011101 1101111010001011001000011000101100010010001110001001010111000 1000101111011110100010110010000101000111000100101011100000010010 1101000110000100001011101000010000011101010010000001110110110111 100010111101111001110100110111100100011100010010001111101101 1101000110000100110100010111011000111010100100011100010010001000 rot : W172
Sign: 0100111001111101011100100100000110000010101100010100000101110010 1011000101111101100011010100000101111011011100011011111001110010 000110111101011111011000000101000101000111001000001010011011000 000110110010001101100011101011001000000110110001010000100111 1000110101111100100111001111011011110100011011000001010110001 100011010100000101001110100000101011110011100101000001001001110 110110000001010011100100001010001101100001010011011000110101110011011 001001110001010000011011001010001110101111011000001010000011011 rot : W378
Sign: 0010111010110111101110000010000101000111001000010010111001001000 110100011011011110111000110111100100011110111101101000101001000 0010000101000111010010000010111001001000110100011101111001000111 1101111001000111010010001101000101001000001011100010000101000111 001000011011100001001000110100011011110100010010000101000111 1101111010111000010010000101110101101110101110111001000111 0010111001001000101110001101111010111100001000011101000101001000 110100010100100010111000001000011011110001101111000101110010001000 rot : W283

First, a description will be made of spreading operation in the 1x non-OTD direct spreading system, with reference to FIGS. 7 and 12A. The 1x non-OTD direct spreading system according to the third embodiment uses the quasi-orthogonal spreading codes of length 256, and the spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in

FIG. 12A.

In FIG. 7, when the I and Q component symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 128 and the leading 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG. 12A, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 128-chip input signals according to the leading 128-chip portion of the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256. After this process, when the next I and Q component symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 128 and the following 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG. 12A, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 128-chip input signals according to the following 128-chip portion of the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

Referring to FIG. 12A, one input symbol is added to the Walsh code of length 128 and the leading 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the leading 128-chip portion of the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256. Subsequently, in the same manner, the next input symbol is added to the Walsh code of length 128 and the following 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the following 128-chip portion of the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

Next, a description will be made of spreading operation in the 1x OTD direct spreading system, with reference to FIGS. 7, 12B and 12C, wherein FIG. 12B shows a timing diagram for the first antenna and FIG. 12C shows a timing diagram for the second antenna. The 1x OTD direct spreading system according to the third embodiment uses the quasi-orthogonal spreading codes of length 256, and with regard to the first antenna, the spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in FIG. 12B.

In FIG. 7, when the first I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 160 and 162 of FIG. 1 are input to the adders 710 and 715, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 128 and the leading 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG. 12B, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 128-chip input signals according to the leading 128-chip portion of the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256. Thereafter, when the second I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 160 and 162 of FIG. 1 are input to the adders 710 and 715, respectively, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 128 and the following 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG. 12B, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 128-chip input signals according to the following 128-chip portion of the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

Referring to FIG. 12B, the first input symbol out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 160 and 162 of FIG. 1 is added to the Walsh code of length 128 and the

leading 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the leading 128-chip portion of the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256. Subsequently, in the same manner, the second input symbol is added to the Walsh code of length 128 and the following 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the following 128-chip portion of the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

With regard to the second antenna, the spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in FIG. 12C. When the first I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 164 and 166 of FIG. 1 are input to the adders 710 and 715, respectively, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 128 and the leading 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG. 12C, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 128-chip input signals according to the leading 128-chip portion of the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

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The second I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 164 and 166 of FIG. 1 are inverted symbols obtained by inverting the first I and Q component symbols. When the inverted symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 128 and the following 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG. 12C, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then

rotates the 128-chip input signals according to the following 128-chip portion of the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

Referring to FIG. 12C, the first input symbol out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 164 and 166 of FIG. 1 is added to the Walsh code of length 128 and the leading 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the leading 128-chip portion of the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256. Subsequently, in the same manner, the second input symbol obtained by inverting the first input symbol is added to the Walsh code of length 128 and the following 128-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the following 128-chip portion of the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

Next, a description will be made of spreading operation in the 3x non-OTD direct spreading system, with reference to FIGS. 7 and 12D. The 3x non-OTD direct spreading system according to the third embodiment uses the quasi-orthogonal spreading codes of length 512, and the spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in FIG. 12D.

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In FIG. 7, when the I and Q component symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715, respectively, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 256 and the leading 256-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 512, as shown in FIG. 12D, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the leading 256-chip portion of the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 512.

After this process, when the next I and Q component symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 256 and the following 256-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 512, as shown in FIG. 12D, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 5 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the following 256-chip portion of the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 512.

10 Referring to FIG. 12D, one input symbol is added to the Walsh code of length 256 and the leading 256-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 512, and then rotated according to the leading 256-chip portion of the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 512. Subsequently, 15 the next input symbol is added to the Walsh code of length 256 and the following 256-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 512, and then rotated according to the following 256-chip portion of the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 512.

20 Further, a description will be made of spreading operation in the 3x OTD direct spreading system, with reference to FIGS. 7, 12E and 12F, wherein FIG. 12E shows the timing diagram for the first antenna and FIG. 12F shows the timing diagram for the second antenna. The 3x OTD direct spreading system according to the third embodiment uses the quasi-orthogonal spreading codes of length 512.

25 With regard to the first antenna, the spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in FIG. 12E. In FIG. 7, when the I and Q component symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715, respectively, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 256 and the leading 256-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-

orthogonal sequence of length 512, as shown in FIG. 12E, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the leading 256-chip portion of the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 512. When the second I and Q component symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 160 and 162 of FIG. 1 are input to the adders 710 and 715, respectively, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 256 and the following 256-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 512, as shown in FIG. 12E, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the following 256-chip portion of the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 512.

Referring to FIG. 12E, the first input symbol out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 160 and 162 of FIG. 1 is added to the Walsh code of length 256 and the leading 256-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 512, and then rotated according to the leading 256-chip portion of the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 512. Subsequently, in the same manner, the second input symbol is added to the Walsh code of length 256 and the following 256-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 512, and then rotated according to the following 256-chip portion of the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 512.

With regard to the second antenna, the spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in FIG. 12F. When the I and Q component symbols out of the

5 symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 164 and 166 of FIG. 1 are input to the adders 710 and 715, respectively, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 256 and the leading 256-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 512, as shown in FIG. 12F, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the leading 256-chip portion of the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 512.

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15 The second I and Q symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 164 and 166 are the inverted symbols obtained by inverting the first symbols. When the inverted symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715, respectively, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 256 and the following 256-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 512, as shown in FIG. 12F, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the following 256-chip portion of the input phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 512.

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25 Referring to FIG. 12F, the first input symbols out of the symbols repeated by the symbol repeaters 164 and 166 of FIG. 1 are added to the Walsh code of length 256 and the leading 256-chip portion of the sign component  $QOF_{sign}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 512, and then rotated according to the leading 256-chip portion of the phase component  $QOF_{rot}$  of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 512. Subsequently, in the same manner, the second input symbols obtained by inverting the first symbols are added to the Walsh code of length 256 and the following 256-chip portion of the sign component

QOF<sub>sign</sub> of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 512, and then rotated according to the following 256-chip portion of the phase component QOF<sub>rot</sub> of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 512.

5 Next, a description will be made of spreading operation in the 3x multicarrier system, with reference to FIGS. 7 and 12G. The 3x multicarrier system according to the third embodiment uses the spreading codes of length 256 for all the three carriers. The spreading codes output from the rotator 720 of FIG. 7 are shown in FIG. 12G.

10 When the I and Q component symbols are input to the adders 710 and 715, respectively, the adder 700 adds the Walsh code of length 256 and the sign component QOF<sub>sign</sub> of the quasi-orthogonal sequence of length 256, as shown in FIG. 12G, and provides the added signals to the adders 710 and 715. The adders 710 and 715 then add the I and Q component symbols, respectively, to the signals output from the adder 700, and provide the added signals to the rotator 720. The rotator 720 then rotates the 256-chip input signals according to the input phase component QOF<sub>rot</sub> of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

15 Referring to FIG. 12G, one input symbol is added to the Walsh code of length 20 256 and the sign component QOF<sub>sign</sub> of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256, and then rotated according to the phase component QOF<sub>rot</sub> of the quasi-orthogonal code of length 256.

25 As described above, the novel device and method can minimize interference between the spreading codes in the OTD direct spreading system and multicarrier system. Particularly, when overlay occurs at a certain carrier in the multicarrier system, it is possible to minimize the interference between 1x user and the 3x user.

While the invention has been shown and described with reference to a certain preferred embodiment thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.